No 667
23/10/89

HORSES, MULES AND CATTLE.

PART I.—Civil Veterinary Department.

1. The Horse-Breeding Department with the Veterinary officers therein employed was transferred from the Military Department to the Department of Revenue and Agriculture, with effect from the 1st October 1889.

In order to guard against any changes of system with respect to the mode of horse-breeding as affecting the interests of the Army, the Military Department will be consulted regarding the proceedings of the Revenue and Agricultural Depart ment in the matter of horse-breeding, and no radical changes in such matters will be made without reference to the Military Department. Further, in view of the great extension now in course of taking place of the purchase of country-breds for army remounts, such purchases now comprising young stock from six months old and upwards, and in view also of the breeding operations contemplated with the remount fillies before they are passed into the ranks, it will be necessary that the Horse-Breeding and Remount Departments should conduct their business in close and cordial co-operation with each other.

The supply and first distribution of stallions imported for military purposes and charged against the army estimates, and all correspondence connected therewith with Her Majesty's Government will be conducted in the Military Department. The Inspector-General, Civil Veterinary Department, will continue to correspond with the Military Department in regard to this business, as well as in matters relating to the employment of stallions for army remount purposes and other business in which the Army Remount Department is interested, and it will be his duty to supply the Military Department with all information called for from time to time.

(G. I., M. D., No. 4033, dated 21st September 1889; *vide* G. R. No. 8316, dated 31st October 1889.)

2. The Government of India, in dealing with the scheme for a Civil Veterinary Department, has no intention of interfering with or controlling the action which has been or may be taken in any province for the establishment of a Provincial Veterinary Department, except so far as the operations of the Department are connected with the purchase and treatment of Government stallions supplied for military purposes which are and will continue to be charged against Imperial revenues.

The Government of India has decided to retain as an Imperial officer the Inspector-General, Civil Veterinary Department, chiefly for the purpose of dealing with all matters connected with military requirements including the inspection of military stallions, &c., and partly as a consulting officer on all matters of general administration which the Government of India may be required to

deal with in communication with Local Governments. Otherwise than in connection with purely military requirements, he will have no direct control over, nor, except so far as may be desired by Local Governments and Administrations, any direct communication with Provincial Veterinary Officers. His duty in the provinces will be confined to submitting, with the permission of the Local Government, such information or advice to the provincial authorities as may be considered useful to the interests of the administration, especially in connection with the treatment of cattle-disease and the promotion of horse and cattle-breeding, on which subjects it is desirable to bring to the notice of the proper officials in each province the results of experience obtained in other parts of India. (G. I., R. & A., No. 80 H. B. 29-5, dated 18th October 1889; *vide* G. R. No. 6287, dated 5th September 1890.)

3. The civil or staff allowance, as well as the military pay of Veterinary officers, is an Imperial charge. But any supplementary allowance or contingent expenditure, such as purchase of tents, travelling allowance, and the like, should not be charged to Imperial revenues. Imperial military interests are no doubt indirectly benefited by the encouragement which the establishment of the Civil Veterinary Department may be expected to give to horse-breeding, but the chief gain is either of a provincial or local character, and the Government of India cannot recognize any liability for any portion of provincial civil veterinary expenditure beyond that which it has already accepted in the communications announcing the Secretary of State's sanction to the scheme. (G. I., R. & A., Nos. 977-1, dated 11th May 1892, and 14-68, dated 25th March 1893; *vide* G. Rs. Nos. 4992, dated 15th June 1892, and 2857, dated 22nd April 1893.)

4. The Director of Land Records and Agriculture should be the controlling officer of the Civil Veterinary Department for the purpose of Article 1287 of the Civil Service Regulations.

Whilst the Superintendent, Civil Veterinary Department, is the head of his branch of the Civil Veterinary Department, the Director of Land Records and Agriculture is the head of the entire Department, save as regards the responsibility of the Superintendent in connection with purely military requirements. With that exception correspondence relating to the Department should accordingly come to Government through the Director of Land Records and Agriculture.

(G. R. No. 4519, dated 3rd July 1891.)

5. Horse-breeding operations in the Province of Sind have been transferred to the charge of the Superintendent, Civil Veterinary Department, Baluchistan, under the direct control of the Inspector-General, Civil Veterinary Department, with effect from 1st April 1898. (G. I., R. & A., No. 1868-66-2,

dated 16th December 1897; *vide* G. R. No. 261, dated 11th January 1898.)

(2) The official designation of the Superintendent, Civil Veterinary Department, Baluchistan, should be changed to Superintendent, Civil Veterinary Department, Baluchistan and Sind. So far as the duties other than those connected with horse-breeding operations in Sind are concerned, the Superintendent, Civil Veterinary Department, Baluchistan and Sind, should be subordinate to the Government of Bombay and correspond direct with the Commissioner in Sind and the Director of Land Records and Agriculture. (G. I., R. & A., No. 2234-29-15, dated 27th October 1898; *vide* G. R. No. 1877, dated 13th March 1899.)

6. The following instructions are issued for guidance as to the general duties of the officers of the Civil Veterinary Department:—

(1) The Inspector-General of the Civil Veterinary Department will be permitted to correspond direct with local Governments and Administrations or such officials subordinate to them as they may authorize for this purpose, and to submit to the local Governments for consideration and orders, without reference to the Imperial Government, notes and suggestions on all subjects connected with the Department, except in those cases in which important questions of principle are raised, or in which the sanction of the Government of India is, under the rules of administration, requisite.

(2) The duties of the Civil Veterinary Department will be classed under three major heads—

Horse-breeding.

Animal-disease.

Instruction.

Horse-breeding.—This subject was dealt with in circular No. 18, dated 25th May 1892, shown as an appendix hereto.

(3) *Animal-disease.*—Under this heading are included all matters relating to the medical treatment of animals suffering from disease, accidents, or other causes; to the prevention and cure of disease in animals; and to the general management of them. The term 'animals' will, for the purposes of this Resolution, be held to include all animals kept for agricultural or industrial purposes, such as cattle, sheep, goats, horses, mules or camels.

(4) The officer to whom, in the *Gazette of India* dated 15th October 1892, the title was accorded of "Superintendent, Bacteriological Survey," has now been gazetted as "Assistant to the Inspector-General." He will superintend the animal-disease branch of the central office, and will, under the control of the Inspector-General, deal with all subjects connected with animal-disease. He will be permitted to place himself in direct communication with civil veterinary officers. His main duties will be—

(i) to collect, collate, and circulate information and statistics regarding animal-disease;

(ii) to publish, from time to time, manuals regarding the treatment of animal-disease and cognate subjects;

(iii) to assist the Imperial Bacteriologist in obtaining such special information as he may require regarding the more virulent and contagious diseases, and to procure the assistance of the provincial veterinary officers in supplying him with specimens of virus, tissues of diseased animals, etc.;

(iv) to communicate to provincial officers information regarding the treatment of animals with vaccines, and to instruct them as to any new methods of treatment which it may be considered desirable to introduce;

(v) to visit, with the permission of Provincial Governments, each province, for the purpose of conferring with local veterinary officers regarding the treatment of animal-disease and cognate subjects, and of submitting reports and suggestions in connection with the objects of the Bacteriological Survey and with the treatment of animal-disease; for the consideration of the Government of the province;

(vi) to collect, collate, and circulate information regarding the various breeds of cattle and other animals in India, and, if required, to arrange for the supply of stock cattle for breeding farms.

(5) The Government of India will allow each local Government and Administration to determine, subject to the following instructions, the duties of the civil veterinary officers* attached to the province, and to decide from time to time what measures can be adopted or proposed for the prevention of animal-disease.

(6) His Excellency the Governor General in Council, as at present advised, is disposed to believe that in most provinces it would be premature to attempt to establish any system of dealing with animal-disease which would involve coercion or interference with owners of cattle or other animals. In the hope that for the more virulent and contagious diseases vaccines may be discovered, which can be employed without offending the prejudices of the people, it will, in his opinion, be preferable to await the results of the bacteriological investigations now set on foot, and in the meantime to confine action to distributing information and advice regarding the sanitary or other precautions which the people can take for themselves.

(7) The circumstance must not, however, be overlooked that, independently of virulent and contagious

* Officers transferred from the Military Department are for the purposes of this Resolution termed 'Civil Veterinary Officers.'

epidemics, there are numerous diseases and accidents to which animals are subject, which can be prevented, mitigated, or cured, by ordinary treatment, and which in themselves afford a large and important field for the operations of the civil veterinary establishments. It is necessary, therefore, that a careful investigation should be made as to the character of all diseases, whether of an epidemic character or not, which occur or are prevalent in each district of the province; as to the method of treating them usually adopted; as to the results obtained from the treatment; and, generally, as to all circumstances connected with the occurrence and present treatment of animal-disease. One of the principal duties of the civil veterinary officers of the province will accordingly be to conduct an investigation of the nature described, and to communicate to the Assistant to the Inspector-General such information as that officer may require for the purposes indicated in clauses (i) and (ii) of paragraph 5.

(8) In other respects the main duties of veterinary officers in connection with animal-disease will be, under such orders as may be issued by the Local Governments, to organize and inspect the subordinate staff; to issue instructions as to the treatment of ordinary diseases; to advise as to the precautions to be taken in the case of contagious diseases; and to submit reports on all matters connected with the treatment of animal-disease.

(9) The civil veterinary officers will also be required—

(i) to telegraph the outbreak of any serious epidemic disease to the office of the Inspector-General, Civil Veterinary Department, who will inform his Assistant and the Imperial Bacteriologist, so that, if necessary, one or both of these officers may visit the locality for the purpose of taking observations and examining affected animals;

(ii) to make from time to time, in accordance with the general directions of the Imperial Bacteriologist, such microscopic examinations as without interfering with other duties can be made by them;

(iii) to forward such specimens of tissues, &c., of diseased animals as may be required by the Imperial Bacteriologist.

(10) The question of establishments, subordinate to civil veterinary officers, was alluded to in Government of India circular No. 80 of the 18th October 1889.

The Government of India are not in a position either to dictate what should be the strength of the establishments, which must vary with the conditions and financial circumstances of each province, or to give definite sanction to any general scheme for subordinate establishments until the views and wishes of local Governments and Administrations

have been received. But, as at present advised, the Governor General in Council is of opinion that the aim should be to equip each district in course of time, and as circumstances permit, with a sufficient number of trained veterinary assistants or inspectors, whose duties will be—

(*a*) to report periodically the occurrence or existence of any animal disease;

(*b*) to make special and immediate reports of outbreaks of serious disease;

(*c*) to advise owners as to the precautionary measures which should be taken for protecting their animals against contagious disease;

(*d*) to control the import and export of diseased animals from or to other provinces or countries;

(*e*) to treat ordinary disease;

(*f*) to advise owners as to the treatment of ordinary disease;

(*g*) to carry out instructions received for the treatment of contagious disease.

(11) The civil veterinary officers should, in the opinion of the Government of India, be made responsible for inspecting and reporting on the work of all veterinary subordinates. In some provinces a plan has been adopted of employing veterinary assistants under the Court of Wards, Municipalities, and District Boards, their salaries being provided from the wards' estates or from municipal or local funds. His Excellency the Governor General in Council considers that this system has many advantages; but that it should not be allowed to preclude the provincial veterinary officers from inspecting and reporting on the work of subordinates so employed.

(12) *Instruction.*—The Government of India have in their despatch to the Secretary of State, No. 82 of the 21st October 1891, on the organization of the Civil Veterinary Department expressed their desire that for some time to come no attempt should be made to provide high class veterinary instruction in any province except in Bombay and the Punjáb, where veterinary colleges have already been established.

There appears to be at present but little opening for native practitioners who have received a high class diploma, otherwise than in Government service. The number of men who can be so employed is too small to justify the establishment of an expensive educational institution in every province. The facilities of communication now existing will render it easy for those veterinary students who may wish, or may be required, to obtain a high class diploma to pass their examinations at Lahore or Bombay. A parallel case is that of Forest students, who are sent from all provinces in India, except Bombay, to receive instruction at the Dehra Dún Forest School.

(13) On the other hand, second class instruction should, in the opinion of the Government of India, be provided in every province of such a character as to fit the subordinate employés of the Department for the duties enumerated in paragraph 11. With the permission of Local Governments and Administrations the Inspector-General of the Civil Veterinary Department and his Assistant will in the course of their tours be invited to submit advice and suggestions as to the subjects in which veterinary subordinates require instruction. Provincial veterinary officers should, moreover, be placed in a position in which they can guarantee the qualifications of candidates for employment, on the efficient performance of which the results of their own administration must depend. In other words, the system of instruction should be based upon the advice of the responsible veterinary experts.

(14) The Civil Veterinary Department in every province will, under such orders as may be issued by the Local Government, be subject to the general control and supervision of the provincial department of Agriculture, and in the annual report of that department the operations of the Veterinary Department should be briefly noticed.

(G. I., R. & A., No. 26—133, dated 4th July 1893; *vide* G. R. No. 5755, dated 9th August 1893.)

Appendix (Vide *para. 3 of the Resolution of the Government of India, No. 26—133, dated 4th July 1893*).

"In Military Department Resolution No. 4033-D., dated 21st September 1889, by which the Horse-Breeding Department was formally transferred from the Military to the Department of Revenue and Agriculture, it was laid down that no change would be made in the control by the Military Department over the supply and distribution of stallions purchased by the Imperial Government, and that the Military Department should be uniformly consulted regarding the proceedings of the Civil Department in matters connected with horse-breeding. These instructions remain unaltered. In issuing the present circular His Excellency the Governor General in Council has no intention of suggesting any interference or modification of the arrangements hitherto in force, but desires that the previously restricted efforts of the Military Department should be largely supplemented and supported by a serious attempt on the part of the Civil authorities to extend and improve horse-breeding in those parts of India in which favourable conditions exist. The Government of India are confident that the sympathy of Local Governments and Administrations will be given to an object which is of such considerable importance to national interests.

"2. The duties of the new Civil Veterinary Department, which is, it must be remembered, primarily an expansion of the Horse-Breeding Department, may, so far as they are concerned with horse-breeding, be thus enumerated—

I.—Distribution of stallions purchased by the Imperial Government.

II.—The registration of mares.

III.—The selection and branding of mares.

IV.—The elimination of unsound or diseased animals from the list of selected mares.

V.—The inspection of stallions.

VI.—The supply of district stallions (including under this term stallions maintained from provincial funds, and by municipalities, local boards, courts of wards and zamindars).

VII.—The elimination of inferior sires.

VIII.—The registration of the produce of both Imperial and district stallions.

IX.—The instruction of breeders in an effective and economical system of horse-breeding.

"3. The most important of these duties, and the one in which the new department especially requires the aid and direction of the local authorities, is that which is referred to under head VI. There can be no doubt that the main direction in which for some years to come the indigenous breed of horses will be susceptible of improvement lies in the increased supply of a better class of stallions and in the elimination of inferior sires. This will involve the supplementing of the stallions purchased by the Imperial Government by district stallions, *i.e.* stallions provided from provincial, local, or private sources. At the same time it is very desirable that the veterinary officers should be assisted and supported, so far as may be practicable, in the performance of their other duties. The actual methods and practice which may be adopted to this end in each province must be left to a great extent to be worked out and developed under the instructions of Local Governments; but His Excellency the Governor General in Council considers that it will be useful to suggest briefly the main directions in which it may be possible that material and practical assistance may be given to the professional officers directly responsible for the promotion of horse-breeding operations.

I.—Distribution of Imperial stallions.

"4. In connection with the distribution of Imperial stallions a direct responsibility will now be placed upon divisional and district officers, firstly, to ascertain whether in the area under their administrative control there is likely to be an efficient demand for the services of an Imperial stallion; and, secondly, to indicate as far as possible the class of mares for which it is demanded. The Agricultural Department will be required to assist in this duty. The information obtained will be placed at the service of the Military Department, which will finally control the distribution of stallions.

II.—Registration of mares.

"5. In order to provide material for forming a judgment on the requirements of a district for Imperial as well as for district stallions, the subordinate establishments should be required to maintain registers of the mares, whether branded or unbranded, in each administrative circle. There will, perhaps, be no more difficulty involved in preparing and keeping up registers of this kind than in maintaining registers of crops. The area under each village accountant, whose duty it is to keep crop registers, is believed not to exceed, as a rule, two or three square miles, while over every 40 or 50 of these registering officials there is now a responsible 'circle supervisor,' who by his position and educational qualifications will be ordinarily competent to submit an intelligent report on the general character of the mares registered in his circle. These officials may be assisted in their duty by the trained veterinary inspectors who are already, in some provinces, being distributed over the districts, and will, it is presumed, be gradually provided in others. The precise rules under which these officials will co-operate with the circle supervisors must be left for the consideration of the Local Governments concerned; but there seems no *primâ facie* reason to believe that efficient registration and intelligent reports on the number and general quality of the mares in each district cannot through the agency indicated be gradually obtained.

"6. The selection and branding of mares are duties which will specially devolve on the professional officers, but which will to some extent be facilitated by the registration contemplated in the preceding paragraph.

III.—Selection and branding of mares.

7. The elimination of unsound or diseased animals from registers of branded mares will be materially facilitated by returns from village accountants and their supervisors. At present many animals that have either died or been removed from the district are, through the want of an adequate registering staff, maintained on the registers long after the date of their disappearance; and it has often been urged that the record of results based on imperfect registration is seriously misleading. Such a contingency should now never recur. It is also suggested that through the influence of district officers measures may be taken to facilitate the work of the professional officers in the elimination of unfit animals from the lists by maintainining annual or biennial gatherings of all the branded mares of each district or sub-division. The experiment is already under trial in some districts in Northern India. If the system proves successful, the question might be considered whether the owners of any mares brought up for branding should not be required to agree to a condition to produce them so long as they are in the district, at the periodical gatherings.

IV.—Elimination of unfit animals from the register.

"8. Local Governments and Administrations are invited to consider whether the inspection of stallions may not now be made the duty of all responsible district officials on tour, as well as of resident native sub-divisional officers. This supplementary inspection would not relieve the professional officers from the duty which now rests upon them of periodical inspection, but would aid them materially in maintaining a knowledge of the condition of the stallions and of the care with which they are kept. The direct responsibility thrown upon the resident officials to prevent the access of uncertificated mares to the Government stallions located within the area of their administration would do much to diminish, though it may not entirely eliminate, one of the most serious causes of the deterioration of stallions and of unsatisfactory results.

V.—Inspection of stallions.

"9. As already intimated, the Government of India believe that an increase in the number of district stallions will, in the end, prove to be the most important step that can be taken towards the ultimate improvement in the quality of the horses of the country and in the number of remounts available for the army. The general standard of indigenous stock in India requires to be materially raised before it can be expected that any large number of suitable mares will be forthcoming. It is admitted that there is now considerable difficulty in obtaining brood mares of sufficient quality to put to imported stallions, and that this is due to the fact that the general standard of country-bred stock has not at present reached a sufficiently high level. It is clearly a waste of money to introduce a large number of first class sires into the country unless there are forthcoming a proportionate number of mares of adequate size and breeding to be served by them. The increase in number of better bred dams is accordingly a matter of primary importance. Under the present system all the best mares are absorbed for army purposes, the number produced by the imported stallions being too few to admit of any large margin being available for horse-breeding purposes. The aim which His Excellency the Governor-General in Council holds in view in advocating the maintenance of cheaper or 2nd class stallions by local and municipal authorities or by the richer landlords, to whom in this respect Courts of Wards may usefully give an example, is the gradual improvement in the general quality of what

VI.—The supply of district stallions.

may be called the lower strata of the horse supply of the country. This policy is one which neither has been nor can be to any material extent promoted by military officers. It must be guided and directed by the civil authorities. In one or two districts of Northern India a large number of stallions have within the last few years been located by municipalities, district boards, managers of wards' estates, and leading land-owners. It is admitted that equal results cannot be expected from all districts, in some of which the civil officers will take no strong personal interest in the matter, while in others local funds or rich land-owners will not be forthcoming. But there can be little doubt that a very material impulse will be given in the direction indicated by the onus which will, if the instructions suggested in this circular are adopted, be laid upon civil authorities to exert their influence in obtaining the co-operation of the native community in a measure which will be of considerable benefit to themselves as well as to the State.

VII.—Elimination of inferior sires.

"10. The elimination of inferior sires is a measure which many authorities consider to be essential to the general improvement of the horses of India. The subject was one of those discussed at the Poona Conference. It involves some difficulties, as the measure would entail the compulsory gelding of stallions considered unfit to be used as sires, and would in some parts of India be opposed to the prejudices of the people. It would also, unless carefully carried out, tend to an undue diminution of the number of ponies and horses in the country. But the Government of India are anxious that the question should receive special consideration, and that it should be made the subject of practical experiment in selected districts.

VIII.—Registration of produce.

"11. The registration of the produce of both Imperial and district stallions is a matter in which considerable assistance can be given by the civil establishments, and is one to which the Military Department attaches much importance. One of the most serious defects in the existing system has been the impossibility of tracing the produce of mares covered by Government stallions or of accurately ascertaining the number of cases in which no produce has resulted. This would be, to a great extent, effectually remedied by the system of registering mares already advocated, and which with little additional trouble could be extended to the registration of produce. The details of the system must of course be worked out by provincial authorities. It could, however, be doubtless arranged that the visit of every mare to a Government or district stallion should be recorded by the subordinate official in charge of a stallion and that the village officer should be required to enter in his diary the occurrence of births in, and the removal of mares or produce from, his circle, and any other cognate circumstances which it may be desirable that he should note. Periodical returns would be submitted by him to the circle supervisors and by them to the district and divisional authorities, the whole being eventually collated and reviewed by the veterinary officers and the Agricultural Department of the province.

IX.—Instruction in horse-breeding.

"12. The Horse-Breeding Department has already taken a strong lead in the direction of affording instruction in a sound and economical system of horse-breeding. Mr. Hallen, the Inspector-General of the Civil Veterinary Department, has introduced on a depôt farm at Hapur the plan of utilizing brood mares for agricultural purposes. By employing these animals on ordinary farm operations, the cost of producing young stock for the market is reduced to a minimum and the profits of the breeder very materially increased. The depôt farm has now been visited by a certain number of land-towners from the North-West Provinces and the Punjab, and the system followed there is, it is said, being introduced with

some promise of success on a limited number of wards' and other private estates. In future, annual meetings will be held at Hapur for the purpose of giving practical instruction to landowners and horse-breeders whom provincial or district officials may induce to attend.

"The farm will shortly be enlarged and the operations conducted with a closer attention than hitherto to statistical and financial results. A separate circular will be issued during the course of the year, giving a detailed description of the system adopted; but in the meantime the Government of India are glad to take this opportunity to invite Local Governments and Administrations to direct the Agricultural and Veterinary Departments, as well as district and divisional officers, to ascertain how far the example offered at the Hapur farm can be usefully followed elsewhere, and to induce the managers under Courts of Wards and agricultural capitalists to try the experiment of utilizing horses and mares for agricultural purposes.

"13. In conclusion, the Government of India desire that the questions dealt with in this circular may be separately noticed in the reports of Agricultural and Veterinary Departments in which any progress made in the directions indicated should be recorded. The opportunity will be given to Local Governments and Administrations in reviewing these reports to record their opinions on the various measures which have been now suggested, or upon any others which may be advocated or initiated to secure the required results. This circular is intended to draw attention to the subject rather than to dictate the adoption of any precise course of action, and His Excellency the Governor General in Council will be satisfied if it secures the sympathy, co-operation and support of civil authorities in a matter which is of great national as well as of military importance."

(G. I., R. & A., No. 18-54, dated 25th May 1892; *vide* G. R. No. 5872 of 19th July 1892.)

7. Army Veterinary officers in civil employ cannot be granted any privilege, in the matter of free medical attendance on families, which is not enjoyed by the rules of the service of other officers, military or civil, serving in a civil capacity. (G. I., R. & A., No. 3148-I, dated 6th November 1893; *vide* G. R. No. 9316, dated 20th December 1893.)

8 (*A*). The following rules for the Civil Veterinary Department have been sanctioned by the Government of India:—

1. Candidates for employment in the Civil Veterinary Department should submit their applications through the Principal Veterinary Officer in India to the Inspector-General, Civil Veterinary Department.

2. A list of candidates, approved by the Government of India, will be maintained in the office of the Inspector-General, Civil Veterinary Department.

3. No officer shall be eligible for the Civil Veterinary Department unless he has served at least eighteen months in the Army Veterinary Department.

4. The selection of officers for particular appointments will be made by the Government of India with the concurrence of the Local Government or Administration concerned.

5. At any time within eighteen months after joining the appointment, the selected officer may elect to return to military service, but thereafter the right of voluntary reversion ceases.

6. It shall be in the option of the Local Government or Administration to return an Army Veterinary officer, serving under it in the Civil Veterinary Department, to the Military Department at any time within eighteen months if he fails to pass an examination by the Lower Standard in the vernacular of the province, or for any other reason.

6A. Within three years from the date of their appointment to the Civil Veterinary Department, civil officers will be required to pass a further examination in vernacular by the Higher Standard. Failure to pass such an examination within the prescribed period will, in the absence of special orders to the contrary, entail loss of civil allowances.

7. An officer who elects to return or who is returned to military duty under Rules 5 or 6 within the eighteen months of probation, will revert to the position which he occupied in the Army Veterinary Department previous to his appointment to the Civil Veterinary Department.

When an officer wishes to revert under Rule 5, or Local Governments desire to return an officer, under Rule 6, intimation should be given to the Government of India in the Department of Revenue and Agriculture which will give sufficient notice to the Military authorities to enable them to provide a substitute from the Army Veterinary Department to replace the officer reverting or being returned. Such officer, until the substitute is provided, will continue to be borne on the strength of the Civil Veterinary Department.

8. An officer who accepts permanent appointment in the Civil Veterinary Department must elect for continuous civil employment in India, subject only to the liability to temporary return to military duty in the event of serious war.

9. The confirmation of an officer in his appointment at the end of the eighteen months of probation in the Civil Veterinary Department will require the approval of the Government of India.

10. Officers of the Civil Veterinary Department will be liable to transfer from one appointment to another or from one province to another. They will be under the control of the Local Government under which they are serving for the time being, but in all matters connected with the choice, management and location of stallions purchased from Imperial funds for army purposes they shall be under the orders of the Government of India in the Military Department, through the Inspector-General of the Civil Veterinary Department.

11. The Civil Veterinary Department as at present constituted will comprise the following appointments :—

1. Inspector-General, Civil Veterinary Department.	Imperial Officers.
2. Assistant to Inspector-General, Civil Veterinary Department.	
*3. Clinical Assistant to Imperial Bacteriologist.	
4. Superintendent, Civil Veterinary Department, Madras.	Provincial Officers.
5. Superintendent, Civil Veterinary Department, Bombay.	
6. Principal, Veterinary College, Bombay.	
7. Assistant Principal, Veterinary College, Bombay.	
8. Superintendent, Civil Veterinary Department, Bengal.	
9. Superintendent, Civil Veterinary Department, North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	
10. Principal, Lahore Veterinary College, Punjáb.	
11. Professor, Lahore Veterinary College, Punjáb.	
12. Superintendent, Civil Veterinary Department, North Punjáb.	
13. Superintendent, Civil Veterinary Department, South Punjáb.	
14. Superintendent, Civil Veterinary Department, Baluchistán.	
15. Superintendent, Civil Veterinary Department, Burma.	
16. Principal, Ajmere Veterinary School, Rájputána States.	
17. Furlough Reserve.	
18. Furlough Reserve.	

* This appointment may be held by an officer other than an officer of the Army Veterinary Department, and in such case these rules will not apply.

NOTE.—The appointment of Superintendent, Civil Veterinary Department, Central Provinces and Berár, is temporarily suspended, but it is intended that an officer holding a furlough appointment shall perform the duties when his services are available.

12. The appointment of Inspector-General will, whenever an eligible officer is available, be filled from the ranks of the Civil Veterinary Department, and will ordinarily be held for five years only.

13. The salary of Civil Veterinary officers will consist of the Indian military pay and allowances of rank, and a staff or civil allowance on the following scale :—

	Indian Military Pay and Allowances	Civil Allowances
	Rs.	Rs.
Veterinary Lieutenant—		
Under 5 years' service...	400	150
After 5 years' service ...	450	200
After 10 years' service...	500	250
Veterinary Captain— ...	600	300
After 5 years' service in that class	650	350
Veterinary Major—		
After 10 years' service as Veterinary Captain ...	750	400

Army Veterinary officers serving in the Civil Veterinary Department will be entitled to the military rank and title and all other advantages conferred on Army Veterinary officers by the Royal Warrant for pay and promotion.

The salary and rank of the Inspector-General of the Civil Veterinary Department will correspond with those of the Principal Veterinary Officer in India, his total emoluments being Rs. 1,620 a month, irrespective of rank in the Army.

NOTE.—For the purposes of the second clause of this rule the Inspector-General, Civil Veterinary Department, will take the place of the Director-General, Army Veterinary Department.

14. The following appointments will carry with them the additional local allowances noted opposite each :—

	Rs.	
Principal, Bombay Veterinary College.	100	a month.
,, Lahore ,, ...	100	,,
Superintendent, Civil Veterinary Department, Burma	100	,,
Assistant to Inspector-General, Civil Veterinary Department	50	,,

15. Officers of the Civil Veterinary Department will be seconded from the Army Veterinary Department, in which they will retain their rank and commissions. Their names also will be retained in italics in the Army List, and their promotion, so far as it may be regulated by seniority, will correspond with that which they would have received in the Army Veterinary Department.

Promotions in army rank of Civil Veterinary officers will be determined on the principles laid down in the Royal Warrant for pay and promotion and on the recommendation of the Inspector-General, Civil Veterinary Department. Officers will be required to qualify themselves for such promotion by passing the examination prescribed for Veterinary officers of the Army Veterinary Department.

16. The leave and leave allowances of Civil Veterinary officers will be regulated by the rules in the Civil Service Regulations (Chapter XIII) applicable to Military officers subject to the Civil Leave Rules, with the following special conditions :—

(*a*) Officers on ordinary furlough will draw half the pay of their military rank *plus* half their civil allowances.

(*b*) Officers officiating in the Department will draw the pay of their military rank *plus* half the civil allowance attached to that rank.

(*c*) Civil Veterinary officers shall be treated, in applying the rules mentioned, as if they had, before entering the Civil Department, been subject to the leave rules for the Staff

Corps (1886) from the date of their arrival in India.

17. The pension of the Inspector-General, Civil Veterinary Department, after three years' tenure of office will be £500 a year. For the rest, the maximum pension which may be earned by a Civil Veterinary officer will be £450 per annum subject to the following conditions :—

(*a*) No officer of the Department will become qualified for pension under the scale now fixed for the Civil Veterinary Department until he has rendered ten years' service in the Department.

(*b*) Pension for military and civil service combined will be at the rate of £15 a year for every completed qualifying year of service up to a maximum of £450 a year.

(*c*) Leave, apart from privilege leave, will count as service qualifying towards pension to the extent of two months for every year of actual service.

(*d*) Retirement will be optional after twenty years' service and allowed on medical certificate after fifteen years' service.

Should an officer have completed five years' tenure of the post of Inspector-General before having rendered ten years' service in the Department, he will be eligible for a pension of £450 per annum.

Officers retiring before having completed ten years' service in civil employment will be dealt with under military rules for pension or gratuity.

The rules in the Civil Service Regulations relating to the compulsory retirement of military officers in civil employ upon attaining the age of fifty-five years will apply to Army Veterinary officers in the Civil Veterinary Department (see Article 679, Civil Service Regulations).

18. Travelling allowances will be granted to Civil Veterinary Department officers under the the Civil Service Regulations, the principal rates under which are double first-class fares for journeys by railway, eight annas a mile for journeys by road and Rs. 5 a day for halts.

19. Officers of the Civil Veterinary Department called upon to serve with an army in the field will be entitled to the privileges of their army rank, and will retain the pay and allowances drawn by them in the Civil Department. Such service will count for leave and pension in the same way as service rendered in the Civil Department.

20. Officers of the Civil Veterinary Department are debarred from private practice without the permission of the Local Government under which they may be serving.

21. The family of a Civil Veterinary officer recruited from the Veterinary Staff of the Army

will be eligible for pension under the provisions of the Royal Warrant, 'Pay and Non-effective Pay,' applicable to the families of Army Veterinary officers.

Civil Veterinary officers will be required to make, independently, due provision for their families, by subscribing under such Pension Regulations as Government may from time to time prescribe.

Supplementary rules for the examination of Officers of the Civil Veterinary Department in the vernacular.

1. The Lower and Higher Standards in vernacular, to which reference is made in Rules 6 and 6A of the Civil Veterinary Department rules, shall, generally speaking, mean the Lower and Higher Standards in Hindustani prescribed by Army Regulations, India, Volume II. From the 1st October 1895, when the revised rules published in India Army Circulars, dated 1st April 1895, come into force, the Higher Standard examination shall include ability to transliterate from Persian into Nagri and *vice versâ*. Candidates may apply to present themselves before Military Committees of Examination in the same manner as officers of other branches of the service, in conformity with Section XXIV, Army Regulations, India, Volume II.

2. In Madras the Lower Standard shall mean the third class test prescribed by Government Notification No. 191, dated 13th April 1894 (*Fort St. George Gazette*, Part I, dated 24th April 1894), and the Higher Standard shall mean the second class test prescribed by the same notification, and the language chosen shall be either Tamil or Telugu, as the Local Government thinks fit.

3. In Burma the Lower and Higher Standards shall mean the lower and higher Standards, respectively, in Burmese as laid down in Government Notification No. 201, dated 11th August 1892. (*Burma Gazette*, Part I, dated 13th August 1892.)

4. An officer who, before joining the Civil Veterinary Department, has passed by the Lower and Higher Standard in Hindustani as prescribed in the Army Regulations, shall be deemed to have passed by the Lower and Higher Standard as the case may be for the purposes of Rules 6 and 6A of the Civil Veterinary Department rules, unless the officer is posted to Burma or Madras.

5. When an officer is transferred from one province to another, and the language in which Civil Veterinary Department officers have under these orders to pass is in both provinces Hindustani, the limits of time mentioned in Rule 6 of the Civil Veterinary Department rules will run from the date on which the officer was first ap-

pointed to a province in which Civil Veterinary Department officers have under these orders to pass in Hindustani; and an officer who has passed by a standard in any such province shall be deemed to have passed by that standard for the purposes of Rule 6 of the Civil Veterinary Department rules.

6. When an officer is transferred from a province in which Civil Veterinary Department officers have to pass in Hindustani, to one in which they have to pass in another language, or *vice versâ*, the limits of time mentioned in Rule 6 shall run from the date of such transfer.

7. If an officer fails to pass the prescribed examinations, the Local Government may extend the period during which he must pass.

(G. I., R. & A., No. 10-59-5, dated 28th June 1895; *vide* G. R. No. 5587, dated 24th July 1895.)

(*B*). In connection with these rules the following orders have been issued by the Government of India:—

Rule 5.—Officers already in the Civil Veterinary Department must elect whether they intend to remain in the Department or not within 6 months from the date of the issue of these rules, or 18 months from the date when they joined the Department, whichever period may expire later.

Rule 6.—All officers now in the Civil Veterinary Department will be allowed a period of 18 months from the date of issue of these rules within which to pass the Lower Standard examination required by this rule.

Rule 6A.—Officers already in the Civil Veterinary Department will be excused from the operation of this rule.

Rule 13.—Under this rule some doubt has been felt as to the pay and allowances to be drawn by officers holding the furlough appointments mentioned in Rule 11, and it is therefore intimated that they will when present on duty receive full pay and allowances.

Rule 14.—In addition to the local allowances mentioned in this rule, the following appointments at present carry also the allowances noted opposite each:—

	Rs.
Principal, Bombay Veterinary College—	
House-rent	60
Carriage allowance	35.
Superintendent, Civil Veterinary Department, Madras—	
House-rent	50

Rule 16.—In connection with this rule it has been decided that—

(i) for the purposes of Rule 16 (*c*) the date of arrival in India must be held to be the date of arrival on the last tour of service;

(ii) an officer must be substantively appointed to the Civil Veterinary Department, or have officiated continuously in it for three years, before he can become subject to the civil leave rules; but an officer subject to civil leave rules at the time of joining the Civil Veterinary Department will count all service rendered under those rules as service for civil furlough;

(iii) an officer holding an appointment which has been absorbed into the Civil Veterinary Department will be allowed, for the purposes of Rule 16 (*c*), to count service in that appointment as if it were service (substantive or officiating as the case may be) in the Civil Veterinary Department.

Rule 17.—The question having arisen whether previous service in an appointment absorbed into the Civil Veterinary Department counts as service rendered in that Department for the purposes of this rule, the Government of India have decided it in the affirmative.

(G. I., R. & A., No. 11-59-6, dated 28th June 1895; *vide* G. R. No. 5587, dated 24th July 1895.)

(*C*). All applications for leave, other than casual, by officers of the Civil Veterinary Department should be forwarded by the Local Government through the Inspector-General, Civil Veterinary Department, to the Government of India for orders. (G. I., R. & A., No. 12-70-8, dated 29th June 1895; *vide* G. R. No. 6971, dated 10th Septembe 1895.)

(*D*).—The proceedings of Medical Boards assembled on officers of the Civil Veterinary Department in connection with applications for leave on medical certificate out of India should be furnished to the Inspector-General, Civil Veterinary Department, in duplicate, together with applications for such leave. (G. I., R. & A., No. 12-101-2, dated 22nd June 1896; *vide* G. R. No. 5501, dated 15th July 1896.)

(*E*).—No appointment to any post on the cadre of the Civil Veterinary Department should be made by Local Governments without the previous sanction of the Supreme Government. (G. I., R. & A., No. 9-35-5, dated 13th May 1896; *vide* G. R. No. 4450, dated 5th June 1896.)

(*F*).—The Government of India will notify—

(*a*) Postings or first appointments on probation to the Civil Veterinary Department.

(*b*) The confirmation of officers appointed on probation to the department.

(*c*) Appoinments to offices under direct Imperial control.

(*d*) Reversions to the Army Veterinary Department.

(*e*) Transfers from one province to another or from an Imperial appointment to be placed at the disposal of a Provincial Government and *vice versâ*.

(*f*) Leave.

The Local Government will notify —

(*i*) the particular appointment to be filled by the officer posted to the province by notifications (*a*) or (*e*) above and

(*ii*) transfers from one provincial appointment to another within the province.

A copy of every notification issued by the Local Government should be furnished to the Inspector-General, Civil Veterinary Department, and to the Comptroller, India Treasuries, who are responsible for keeping the cadre within the sanctioned scale. Copies should also be forwarded to the Government of India in the Department of Revenue and Agriculture, and the Provincial Audit Officer.

A copy of Government of India notifications will similarly be furnished to the Local Government, the Inspector-General Civil Veterinary Department, the Comptroller, India Treasuries, and the Provincial Audit Officer.

The dates on which Civil Veterinary Officers assume or relinquish charge of their duties or leave India on furlough are, under financial rules, reported direct to the Accounts Officer concerned. They should also be reported direct to the Inspector-General, Civil Veterinary Department, who will keep the Government of India informed.

The Inspector-General, Civil Veterinary Department, may continue to be consulted before transfers of Civil Veterinary Officers within the province are made, and he may receive early intimation when such transfers have actually taken place, in order that he may be kept informed of the movements of officers of the Department.

(G. I., R. & A., No. 10-133-1, dated 28th October 1897; *vide* G. R. No. 8300, dated 15th November 1897.)